Plant a Freedom Seed

Springtime is seeding time on the farm, but in Fayette and Haywood Counties in West Tennessee Negroes who registered to vote won't be planting this year unless outside help comes.

Like all small farmers, they need loans to buy seed and fertilizers, to make payments on equipment, and to live until harvest time. But normal credit has been cut off.

You can help. Operation Freedom has been set up to make them loans. The address is 1111 Dayton Street, Cincinnati 14, Ohio.

Things you can do: (1) Send a contribution to Operation Freedom. (2) Order from the same address copies of an excellent four-page brochure on the project and distribute them among friends. Pay $2 per 100 if you can. (3) Order from Operation Freedom and play for groups a 40-minute record, "They Chose Freedom," in which the West Tennessee farmers tell their own story. Price, $3.

Maybe He *Will* Be President

By JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Wheeler Norwood, little sixth-grade Negro boy in this city, wrote an essay in which he declared his ambition to be president of the United States. The results were astonishing.

Wheeler's teacher had asked the class to write on the subject "What I want to be when I grow up, and why." She regarded Wheeler's essay of sufficient interest to warrant posting on the bulletin board.

There it came to the attention of a white supervisor who, according to the Louisiana Weekly, ordered the essay removed from the board. The school principal, the weekly said, called a faculty meeting and told the teachers not to post anything on the bulletin board until she had screened it for "communistic ideas."

The school principal denied to this reporter that the supervisor had ordered the essay removed and also disclaimed any reference on her own part to "communism."

However, she did say that in the judgment of the supervisor and herself the essay left much to be desired; the reasons given by the lad for wanting to be president were not "good reasons," and she could not understand why so much fuss had been stirred up by a little essay "only five sentences long."

Conditions being what they are in New Orleans, I was intrigued

Wheeler Norwood
Youngest Candidate

by the idea of a little Negro boy having enough ambition to want to be president, so I sought out the boy and his parents.

I found Wheeler to be a quiet, well mannered lad, somewhat undersized. He likes football and his favorite subject is mathematics. He said he still wanted to be president, and "I am going to save my money so I can go to college."

Wheeler's father, a Baptist minister, told his son to go into his room and shut the door, then reconstruct to the best of his ability, the controversial essay.

This is what Wheeler wrote, under a heading which said "What I want to be when I grow up":

"I would like to someday become President of the United States. I would like to show the Caucasians that we, the Negroes, are just as good as they are. I

(Continued on Page 2)

The Southern PATRIOT

Vol. 19, No. 4

April, 1961

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How Louisville Did It

Faithful Few Spark New Crusade

(By Staff Correspondent)

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—You don't have to be people of important position—you don't even have to be numerous—to spark a deep change for the better in your community.

All you have to have is determination and faith — and the will to keep on when the going is dull, hard, and discouraging.

That is one lesson to be learned from the recent upsurge against segregation in Louisville, where a united Negro community supported by many whites is pushing on to complete integration of downtown facilities.

At the end of March, 18 major downtown establishments — including hotels, theaters, restaurants and department store tearooms—had agreed to integrate, and a major break on other facilities was anticipated in a matter of weeks.

The breakthrough came after hundreds of Negro students — mostly high school youngsters— marched in the streets and many went to jail, and the Negro community united in a 96% effective campaign against buying downtown.

However, it was not always thus in Louisville. A year ago, when nonviolent revolution was shaking great parts of the South, this city seemed to many people to be hopelessly apathetic.

What happened? There's no easy answer—as there never is in a sudden upsurge for justice. But certainly one factor here, as in other places where it has happened, is the fact that there were a few people who cared enough to try and fail — and keep on trying again.

The first signs of protest against segregation in Louisville in the recent period came at Christmas, 1959, when the NAACP Youth Council set up a picket line at one of the town's major theaters, the Brown. (See February, 1960, *Patriot*.)

This happened after a number of Negro students tried unsuccessfully to buy tickets for "Porgy & Bess." The Youth Council had integrated Louisville dime store lunch counters several years previously by quiet and unpublicized sit-ins.

The picketing went on for almost two months — and failed. "Porgy & Bess" left, and the theater still barred Negroes. But an important seed had been planted.

Another lasting effect was that a number of Louisville white people were drawn into the struggle when members of Louisville Unitarians for Social Action joined the picket lines. They caught the spirit, and many went on to activity in later efforts.

The next important event was when Louisville's one Negro alderman introduced an ordinance to forbid discrimination in places of public accommodation—something which civil rights groups in the city had long advocated. It was voted down, 11 to 1. The aldermen then added insult to injury by going on record as opposing what they called "forced integration."

Not satisfied with that, they introduced an anti-trespass

(Continued on Page 3)

—Louisville Defender Photo by Moore

IT TAKES ONLY a few to conduct a stand-in. This mixed group at Louisville tearoom includes officers of CORE and NAACP Youth Council (from right facing camera) Lynn Pfuhl, Arthur Smith, and Birdie McHugh. All are high school students.

Review of the Month

The student protest movement finally reached the capital of Mississippi, as Jackson, Miss., experienced its first sit-in. (See story on page 3.) Meantime, major Atlanta merchants agreed to integrate soon, and demonstrations were stopped there, although an economic boycott is continuing until integration takes place.

The U.S. Supreme Court accepted its first sit-in test case, agreeing to review convictions of Baton Rouge, La., students arrested last year on breach of peace charges. Another sit-in test is now on its way to the Supreme Court, as a three-judge Federal court in Richmond, Va., upheld Virginia's trespass law in a suit brought by 131 protesters arrested under the law.

In Florida, a Federal court ordered integration in Escambia County (Pensacola) schools. In St. Louis, a Federal court told the Little Rock School Board to speed up integration and stop using pupil placement with discrimination. In Louisiana, the U. S. Justice Department stepped into four pending school desegregation cases.

Voting rights won another victory, as a Federal judge invalidated the voucher system in Bullock County, Ala. (Under this system, prospective Negro voters are required to have a voter vouch for them.) And in Charleston, S. C., intervention by President Kennedy forced the moving of a Civil War Centennial assembly from a downtown segregated hotel to a nearby integrated naval base.

Fisk Institute

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The 18th annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University will be held this year from June 19 through July 1. The theme will be "Human Values and Public Policy." This is one of the nation's most important leadership training institutes in race relations. Those interested in attending can write for details from Dr. Herman H. Long, Race Relations Department, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tenn.

Discussion leaders at the Institute will include authorities in the field of human relations.

Braden Decision Protested

(From Patriot Correspondents)

Liberal publications throughout the country joined the four-justice minority on the U. S. Supreme Court in condemning the convictions of Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson for contempt of the House Un-American Committee.

In late February the court voted 5-4 to uphold the two convictions. This means both men will go to prison for a year.

Both were subpoenaed before the Committee at hearings in Atlanta in 1958. Braden, a field secretary and editor for SCEF, was questioned about his activities in the integration movement. Wilkinson, who leads a national campaign to abolish the Un-American Committee, was subpoenaed after he arrived in Atlanta to help organize opposition to the hearings.

Both refused to answer questions on the basis of the First Amendment. They took the position that such investigations are on their face a violation of this Amendment, which guarantees freedom of speech and association.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo Black, William O. Douglas, and William J. Brennan issued powerful dissents to the decisions upholding the convictions.

Justice Black called the Braden decision one "which may well strip the Negro of the aid of many of the white people who have been willing to speak up in his behalf." (See page 4 for excerpts from this dissent and another by Justice Douglas.)

(Continued on Page 4)

THIS PROPHETIC PICTURE of Carl Braden and two of his children, Jimmy and Anita, was taken on the steps of the U. S. Supreme Court in July, 1958, just four days before he was subpoenaed to appear before the House Un-American Committee in Atlanta. In February—2½ years later—from this building came the decision that will send Braden and perhaps many others to jail for defying the Committee. But in the American tradition, there also came from this building the clear voice of dissent (see page 4).

THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT

The Southern Patriot

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VOL. 19, No. 4 — April, 1961

News in Brief

In Virginia, the Fairfax County School Board rescinded a ban on Negro students in formerly white high schools participating in interscholastic sports. Two Negro students had filed suit against the ban; and over 1,000 white high school students had signed a petition asking that the ban be lifted.

* * * *

In Florida, the University of Miami opened its doors to Negroes. In North Carolina, Duke University announced that it will admit Negro students to graduate and professional schools in the fall.

* * * *

In Mobile, Ala., a Federal court ordered the municipal golf course integrated, and the first Negro golfers to use the links played without incident.

* * * *

In St. Petersburg, Fla., the city-owned Mound Park Hospital was integrated, after Negro citizens protested to the city about plans to build a new segregated wing.

* * * *

In Sumter, S. C., 19 Negro college students were convicted on a breach of peace charge after being arrested for entering the public library and requesting the use of books.

The Pittsburgh Courier reported that 1,200 students and adults have been arrested in South Carolina since February, 1960, when the sit-in movement started. This is more than in any other state.

* * * *

In Austin, Tex., a Negro student staged a 60-hour vigil without food or sleep in front of a theater. He was protesting the theater's segregation policy.

In North Carolina, the state Council of Churches called on all churches in the state to break down racial barriers and follow the example of those which have opened their doors to all persons.

* * * *

In Petersburg, Va., the Petersburg Improvement Association celebrated its first anniversary with important victories chalked up during its first year of operation. These include integration of the library, of variety store and drugstore counters, and of bus stations.

* * * *

In Charlottesville, Va., students and faculty at the University of Virginia are circulating a petition asking integration of a theater which refused entrance to six Negro students recently.

Subscription Blank

The Patriot is sent to all persons who give $2 or more annually to the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

I enclose_____, of which $2 is for Patriot subscription.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

If you want to send The Patriot to friends, enclose their names. Return form to:

SCEF
822 Perdido St.
New Orleans 12, La.

Book Notes

Little Rock and Negro History

THIS IS WHAT WE FOUND, by RALPH AND CARL CREGER, Lyle Stuart, Publisher, 225 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y., $2 (hard cover) and $1 (soft cover).

The authors of this book are a white father and son in Little Rock. The son, Carl Creger, was a student at Central High School during Little Rock's school crisis in 1957-59.

This crisis set both Carl and his father, a railroad dispatcher, to thinking deeply, and in 1959 when Carl received a history assignment to write a theme on a subject of his own choosing, he chose Negro history.

His father helped him with the research, and together they read every book they could find on the subject. They became so fascinated with "what they found," that they decided to expand the theme into a book.

Ralph and Carl Creger
Father and Son Writing Team

The result, a 64-page volume, is one of the most concise and simply written summaries of Negro history in print.

Much detail, of course, is omitted, but all the essentials are there: refutation of those who cite the Bible to support segregation, the early civilizations in Africa when Western Europeans still lived in savagery, the beginnings of the slave trade and all its horrors, the American slave revolts, the Civil War and Reconstruction, the Populist Movement, the coming of Jim Crow, and the miraculous rise of the American Negro despite the tremendous odds against him.

None of the material will be new to those who have studied this subject, but even if you are one who has read it all before, you'd do well to buy a few copies of this book and give them to some white people who haven't—especially those imbued with paternalism.

It's the spirit in which the Crs-gers write that makes the book effective—a spirit of awe and deep respect for Negroes and their accomplishments. They close their book by saying:

"We feel that the Negro is going to assume full citizenship status in America, and soon . . . . We feel he will do this with or without the help of the white man, but we would like to help."

Uncommitted people who read the book may well decide they want to help too. Creative things come out of every tragedy, and this volume is clearly one of the creative accomplishments produced by the tragedy of Little Rock.

Quick Decision

Negro students from eight South Carolina colleges demonstrated at the state capitol in protest against state segregation policies. Police arrested 192. Among those arrested was a white University of South Carolina student; a native of Virginia.

A spectator at the demonstration, he had walked over to shake hands with a Negro student in a police car on the way to jail. Asked if he were an NAACP member, he replied: "I have just joined." Whereupon he was arrested.

Take Time to Protest

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss.—Note to all persons, white and Negro, who are shocked and hurt by all the Jim Crow signs they encounter in traveling through the South: you don't have to just look the other way and take it.

Instead take time to protest or write to the company involved—especially if it's a national one.

That's what Mrs. Harold F. Campbell, a white teacher, did when she saw a sign over a drinking fountain at a Standard service station here, reading: "For white only—colored use cup."

She protested to Mobil Oil Company of which he is a regular customer. Mobil, which sells to Standard, replied that the two companies operate independently but took the occasion to state that it would not condone such practices at its own stations and that its policy is non-discrimination in "recruitment, employment, and relations with customers." Mobil forwarded her letter to Standard.

If all companies having outlets which practice discrimination received enough letters of this kind, the discriminaton would cease.

Youngest Candidate

(Continued from Page 1)

would like to sit in the White House and do something for the Negroes.

"We need a Negro President to show the Caucasians that the Negro can do as good or better than they can. I want the Negroes to become great leaders. I want all men to have equal rights.

"I want a Negro to have a chance in the White House so he can show others what he can do and that he can also be a leader of the people. If I was elected President of the United States I would do my best to lead and honor my country as good as I can."

Gibson Appeals

The U.S. Supreme Court was asked to review the conviction of Father Theodore Gibson, Miami NAACP leader, for contempt of the Florida Legislative Investigation Committee. The Episcopal rector was given 6 months in jail and fined $1,200 for refusing to co-operate with the committee.

Vote Test

WELDON, N. C.—An important test case on voting rights has been taken to the courts from this area.

It involves Mrs. Nancy Bazemore of Bertie County who is challenging the practices of voter registrars who require Negroes to make a transcription from dictation of a section of the Constitution in order to register. Proficiency in spelling is required, and the transcription must be made at the speed of dictation.

The case is now pending before the State Supreme Court, and will be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary. Financial help is needed to carry on the appeal. Mrs. Bazemore is represented by James R. Walker, Jr., the attorney who represented Mrs. Louise Lassiter in her voting rights case (see Feb., 1959 Southern Patriot).

The present case is being sponsored by the Progressive Civic Union of Halifax, Northampton, Warren, Vance and Bertie Counties. Send contributions to the financial secretary, Dr. Salter J. Cochran, Jr., 202 Chestnut St., Weldon, N. C.

A Letter to the Editor

A White Man Speaks on Tuskegee Issue

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—A Federal court in Alabama has ordered registrars in Macon County, Ala., to register all qualified Negroes and has spelled out the procedure by which it is to be done.

This came on the heels of another court decision which had ruled unconstitutional an Alabama law which gerrymandered Negro voters in Macon County out of the city limits of Tuskegee (see March *Patriot*.

Both were ringing victories for the Tuskegee Civic Association headed by Dr. C. G. Gomillion (an SCEF board member), which has been fighting for the ballot here for 30 years.

The struggle in Macon County is far from finished, however. Alabama lawmakers are now planning legislation that would abolish Macon County altogether.

In this context, it is significant when white Alabamians too speak out against injustice in Macon County. The following letter to the editor recently appeared in the *Birmingham News*: ,

"I have read a great deal concerning the Tuskegee-Macon County situation of changing city limits or dissolving the county. I think it is time the people of the state who value 'the American way of life' stand up to be heard.

"I am a white man who has lived in Alabama all my life. . . .

"When we sit back complacently or even applaudingly while those in political power do everything they can to destroy one of the foundation stones of democracy we have lost the true meaning of democracy.

"The move that is on foot in Tuskegee is for no other reason than to infringe upon the voting rights of some people. These voting rights are given us by the Constitution and when any state, county, or city violates the Constitution, the Federal government has every right to intervene. . . .

"Can you say 'As God is my witness, what they are doing in Tuskegee is right'?"

Andalusia, Ala.

CHARLES H. DAWSON

Repression Is Inched Back

(By Special Correspondent)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Repression in this fear-ridden community was inched back a little bit recently by an Alabama Court of Appeals decision in an important "freedom of association" case.

The Court reversed convictions of a white college professor, Richard Nesmith, from MacMurray College in Illinois, and seven Negro students from Alabama State College here.

All were arrested last spring on charges of "conduct tending to provoke a breach of peace" when they, along with Nesmith's wife and 10 MacMurray College students, ate lunch together in a private dining room at a Negro cafe in Montgomery.

Nesmith and his wife had brought the MacMurray students South on a field trip during spring vacation. The trip was not for the purpose of setting up any "test case." It was all a research project.

MacMurray is a Methodist college in Jacksonville, Ill., and Nesmith is head of the Sociology Department there. Research field trips during spring vacation are a tradition with him; one year his students took one to study prisons, one year to study American Indians. Last year they decided to come South to study "nonviolence as an instrument of social change."

The "test case" was thrust upon them. They had come to Montgomery after visiting other Southern communities, talking with a variety of people —Negro and white, segregationist and integrationist.

Before coming to Montgomery, they had contacted the Chamber of Commerce and several Methodist churches but had received no response. When they got here, they contacted the Montgomery Improvement Association, which had led the historic bus protest, and there received hospitality.

The MIA people invited the Alabama State students over to meet the MacMurray group, and they all went to lunch at the Negro cafe nearby.

Someone saw the mixed group entering the cafe and called the police. Soon the director of public safety, the chief of police, the fire chief and numerous policemen and firemen descended on the premises.

A crowd naturally gathered, although there had been none until the officials arrived, and the entire group was charged with "conduct tending to provoke a breach of peace."

The Nesmith Family
Research Trip Became Test Case

Montgomery had repealed all its segregation laws as a result of recent court actions striking down such laws.

All the students and the professor and his wife were taken to jail, and the Nesmith's 2-year-old daughter was taken by juvenile authorities. They finally got her back late that night when they were released on bail.

The entire group was later convicted and fined $50 each. Cases against the MacMurray students and Mrs. Nesmith were won when they appealed to Circuit Court, but Nesmith and the Negro students had to go on to the State Court of Appeals in order to win reversals.

Montgomery Attorney Fred Gray handled the cases of the Alabama State students. Attorney Clifford Durr represented the MacMurray students and the Nesmiths. The American Civil Liberties Union joined in the case, seeing it as a serious threat to freedom.

Unfortunately, the favorable decision by the Court of Appeals was not a clear-cut victory, as it was on a technicality, and the local prosecutor is threatening a second trial.

However, the fact remains that what started as a research project has become an important test for freedom, and an Illinois professor by choosing to stand on his rights has, along with Negro students in Montgomery, placed a finger in the dike against repression in this state.

Nonviolent Action

Jackson, Miss., had its first sit-in when nine Negro students entered the public library and began checking book files, removing books from shelves, and reading them. They were generally ignored by other patrons, and library workers answered their questions courteously.

But in 15 minutes, police arrived and all were arrested. When 50 Negro students went to the jail in peaceful protest against the arrests, police used tear gas to break up their march. During a later demonstration of 100 students police used two dogs to attack the young people; many were bitten.

There were nationwide protests against the police action, and the U. S. Justice Department began an investigation.

* * * *

In Austin, Tex., about 100 students from government classes at St. Mary's University in San Antonio visited the state capitol. They planned a lunch at an Austin restaurant with four legislators and ordered steaks in advance. When they arrived, the restaurant refused to serve a Negro member of the group; so the whole party walked out. "We just left them with 100 steaks on their hands," said one of the legislators.

Churchmen Act

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—About 200 Methodist clergy and laymen met here recently in a week-long conference and mapped a detailed action program to put integration into practice in church and community. The delegates will carry the program back to all parts of the country for implementation.

In Oklahoma City, 75 anti-segregation demonstrators staged a "squat-in" at a cafeteria which refuses service to Negroes. When they were refused admission, they squatted in the building lobby at the cafeteria entrance. 13 persons, both Negro and white, and including a Catholic priest, were arrested.

* * * *

In Durham, N. C., there was a march of the Ph.D.'s as Negro and white college professors (from North Carolina College and Duke) joined students on picketlines protesting theatre segregation.

* * * *

In New Orleans, demonstrations resumed when CORE picketed dime stores and the Consumer's League staged a march to City Hall. Both Negro and white College students and union leaders participated.

* * * *

In Hampton, Va., 15 Negro college students were arrested when they bought tickets at a theatre which maintains a separate colored section and took seats in the white section. They were at first charged with violating Virginia's segregated-seating law, but when lawyers challenged its constitutionality, the charges were changed to trespassing.

* * * *

In Savannah, Ga., more than 2,000 high school students boycotted classes in protest against dismissal of a principal. The NAACP said the principal was removed because he was urging Negroes to vote. He had also fought for improvements at his school. A picketline at the Board of Education brought 24 arrests.

A Faithful Few Spark New Louisville Crusade

(Continued from Page 1)

ordinance. It was at a time when sit-ins were sweeping the South but had not reached Louisville.

At that point there was an outcry from the Negro leadership here. A protest meeting was called by a group of civil rights advocates, including Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker, the Rev. M. M. D. Perdue, and the Rev. Daniel J. Hughlett, all SCEF board members. (See June, 1960, *Patriot*.)

Len Holt, then a field secretary for CORE, spoke at this meeting, and out of this came a Louisville CORE group. Composed of about 25 young people, mostly high school students, it started with enthusiasm—conducted a few sit-ins, stand-ins, and some picketing.

As spring wore into summer, the numbers dwindled, but a faithful few—Negro and white —continued, day after day, week after week. Most of the faithful were students, but a few adults joined them on stand-ins at a tearoom. One of these was Bishop Tucker—an old hand at this technique. (He had integrated Louisville's bus station by a one-man sit-in back in 1953.)

When the fall of 1960 came, the numbers dwindled even further, as many active students went away to college. Sometimes there were stand-ins with only three persons participating; rarely was it more than seven. But they kept on.

As one of them, K. D. Kerr, said: "When you really believe in something, if you don't persevere relentlessly and continuously, you are being dishonest."

Meantime, there were two other factors affecting the situation:

1. Although the daily press ignored the demonstrations as not newsworthy, Louisville's Negro paper, *The Defender*, long a crusader, gave them full and continued support.

2. In the late summer, a Non-Partisan Voter Registration Committee (affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) put on a registration drive that involved door-bell ringing by over 800 workers. It added thousands of Negro voters to the rolls and gave Louisville Negroes a new sense of strength.

But Christmas shopping went on as usual, as the faithful few continued stand-ins. Then in February, it happened. A group of Negroes including Frank Stanley, Jr., only 24, and a dynamic leader who has emerged in the current struggle, mapped a campaign of "economic withdrawal" from the entire downtown area. The NAACP Youth Council joined CORE on the stand-ins.

So on Saturday, February 18, there were 10 at one tea room instead of the usual three or four. On Monday, there were 14, and five were arrested. The next two days, there were 75 students out, and the next 100. There were more arrested, and the next day 150 students came.

At that point, at the insistence of the Governor's office, Louisville's mayor set up an emergency committee. When a truce period produced no progress, the demonstrations started again — now with as many as 750 students marching and standing in at theaters, restaurants, etc.

By the end of March arrests had totalled 305, but the students (now supported by a solid adult community) were determined to keep on until their goal of complete integration was won.

The only negative aspect of the movement was that with the exception of the few who had been active from the beginning virtually no whites joined in the demonstrations.

On the other hand, Frank Stanley, Jr., said a scientific opinion poll among whites had shown 80 per cent favoring desegregation. There were also expressions of active support from Presbyterian and Baptist seminary students.

Meantime 184 prominent white citizens signed a newspaper ad urging swift integration of all downtown facilities, and a similar statement by students and faculty at the University of Louisville favored integration at two eating establishments near the campus.

As for the Negro community, Defender Publisher Frank Stanley, Sr., summed up the change that had come when he wrote:

"Many times in the past I have been highly critical of our inertia, timidity and reluctance to fight for our rights . . . But Louisville Negroes are imbued with the new sense of freedom of this day . . . All walks and ages are participating in this Louisville Crusade. Its spirit has caught on . . ."

Speaking for those who saw the movement through its lean days, Beverly Neal, high school student who heads the CORE group, said: "There were many times when we felt like giving up. But the things we are working for are too important; we had to keep on."

BEVERLY NEAL K. D. KERR BISHOP TUCKER
Some of the faithful who wouldn't give up.

A Victory in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—This city's Terminal Railroad Station received a court order to "obliterate" all segregation in its facilities. The ruling came from the U. S. Court of Appeals, reversing a lower court ruling that kept segregation as applied to Negroes traveling within the state. It was a victory for the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, which had backed the suit.

Bootsie

—Pittsburgh Courier

"Let's skate downtown and look at the white folks. Uncle Bootsie said that something in the newspapers today has got them all upset again."